



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

turned over to Samuel Williston, Professor of Law at Harvard, for revision and additions. As a result we have another good book on the subject. The notes are full and some eight thousand cases are cited in support of the text and the notes.

Sir Frederick Pollock's book does not treat of some subjects of the Law of Contract in the entirety, and Professor Williston has, for this reason, written fully on the discharge of contracts, on promises for the benefit of third persons, and on the repudiation of contracts. These chapters contributed by the editor are along the scientific lines peculiar to the author and add much to the strength of the book for the practitioner and the student.

The publishers have done their work well. The page is good to look on, and the volume is not too bulky for convenient handling, although it contains over eleven hundred pages. When open, the volume has the merit of staying put, without the aid of paper weights. JEROME C. KNOWLTON.

SUBJECT INDEX OF LAW ADDITIONS, Jan. 1, 1894-Dec. 31, 1903. New York State Library Bulletin 98, Additions 5. Albany: State Education Department, 1905, pp. 137-402.

Book production is increasing so rapidly that every reader must appreciate each device which serves to lighten labor and save time in his research.

The Subject Index of Law Additions, recently issued by the New York State Library, covering the 21,184 volumes acquired during ten years, is of assistance to lawyer, student and librarian alike, and is a welcome supplement to the two volumes, 1882 and 1883 to 1893 which preceded it.

Unquestionably the demands upon libraries vary with the conditions under which books are used and the classes of persons using them. The most carefully made index is unintelligible to many would-be users and cross-references cannot be interspersed too freely.

How often a librarian is told, for example, that there is nothing in the catalogue on "Instructions to the Jury," because no entry has been made under *Instructions*, and the average student does not look under "Juries" or "Charges."

Again, the term "Extraordinary Legal Remedies" has come to be well known and frequently used, and while the practicing lawyer will in all probability turn to "Remedies" or the more specific headings, "Mandamus," "Quo Warranto," etc., the student or non-professional reader might need the assistance of a cross-reference entry from the general to the special heading. The subject of "Hearsay" is one of importance and certainly deserves a place in every legal index.

The omission of the above mentioned terms from all three volumes of the Subject Index would indicate to some persons that there is nothing on these subjects in the New York State Library.

Then, too, under certain conditions it is advantageous to enter all literature pertaining to a state or country under its name with appropriate subheadings, thus bringing all practice books as well as reports, digests, statutes, and session laws into a classification by states and countries.

To the lawyer it is not so much a question of practice in general as of practice in a particular state. Similarly, a person does not care so much

how many reports a library contains, but he does want to know if the reports of a particular state or country are available.

Every catalogue or index of a library for professional use should contain every possible reference to material to be found in the particular library for which it is made, in order to develop its resources to the fullest extent.

The references to articles in leading law periodicals bring to notice much valuable material published since the Supplement to Jones' Index to Legal Periodicals was issued in 1899, and no careful student will neglect to avail himself of the help which the Subject Index affords.

G. E. WOODARD.

A SUMMARY OF TORTS. By Frank A. Erwin, Professor of Law in New York University. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. New York City: Leslie J. Tompkins, 32 Waverly Place, 1906, pp. viii, 225.

This little work contains an Introduction (70 pages); Assault and Battery (15 pages); False Imprisonment (10 pages); Injuries in Family Relations (14 pages); Libel and Slander (23 pages); Deceit (8 pages); Malicious Prosecution (16 pages); Trespass (9 pages); Conversion (10 pages); Nuisance (15 pages); Negligence (24 pages); Index (10 pages).

This is a clear and convenient summary of the law of Torts in New York, consisting mainly of quotations from the opinions of the New York courts, interspersed with material drawn from the English, the Massachusetts, and a few other cases, and from the leading text-books on Torts, or on some subdivision thereof. The selections used have been carefully made and arranged, and the language quoted, setting forth the various rules, yet retains some of the glow from the fire of the discussion preceding the opinion from which it is taken. This makes it readable, even entertaining. There is no waste material, nor long and labored discussions. The Introduction corresponds to the General Part in Pollock's Treatise, and includes a discussion of various maxims, nervous shock, release of one of two joint tort-feasors, liability of infants, lunatics, married women, corporations, effect of death on liability, principal and agent, master and servant. The cases of *Mitchell v. Rochester Ry. Co.*, 151 N. Y. 107; *Spade v. Lynn & Boston R. R.*, 168 Mass. 285; *Ewing v. P. C. & St. L. Ry. Co.*, 147 Pa. St. 40, on the liability for damages due to nervous shock in cases of negligence, are criticised as being illogical, and it is said they can be sustained only by an arbitrary rule of supposed public policy. The rule in the case of *Hoffman v. King*, 160 N. Y. 618, limiting liability for negligent fires "to the property immediately adjoining," is left without criticism or discussion, or without stating that the rule is generally repudiated outside of New York. Whether a child can sue his parent for personal injuries, or a wife, her husband, for like injuries, is answered in the negative on pp. 21, 25-28. The rule that a corporation is not liable for slander "because it cannot talk," *Eichner v. Bowery Bank*, 24 App. Div. 63, is justly criticised (pp. 29-30). Quotations on the subject are given from TOWNSHEND ON SLANDER AND LIBEL, § 265, and ODGERS ON LIBEL AND SLANDER, p. 368. No reference, however, is given to the cases of *Gilbert v. Crystal Fountain Lodge*, 80 Ga. 284, 12 Am. St. R. 255; *Reddit v. Singer Mfg. Co.*, 124 N. C. 100, 32 S. E. 392; *Behre v. National Cash Register Co.*,